Progress of the Church of England-Neglected Preachers Divided Honors. Religious Notes.

THE BEAUTIFUL HAND.

BY JAMES BUCKHAM.

Four maidens were sitting, one day.

Where sparkled a brook through the grass.

And three were vain creatures, alas!

Who of only worshiped the charms

The brook could not fail to display.

"Just look at my neck and my arms!"

Each thought, at she lared them, and lay
Admiring nersed in the stream.

"How graceful how whitely they gleam!

No queen could wish fairer than they."

At length a discussion began Whose hands the most beautiful were. One disped up the stream wait (a.). Till each slender (near was lit With a diamond drop in the sun. Like dew when the breeze is asign

One plucked up the violets sweet.
Of raindrops and golden light such.
Till fragrant her nogers because
As the wealth of the mead sweetney bore.
The torid gathered terries of flame.
Till stained by their rude plundered store.
Her fingers grew rosy with shaine.

An old, haggard woman passed by.
Who begged for a gift, being poor.
The three rival maids cried "Not!".
The fourth dropped a coin in her hand,
And wished it were more, with a sigh.
While gently the beggar she scanned.
"A jindge," then cried one, "to be sure!
We il ask the old hag to declar?
Whose hand of the three is most fair."

Then slowly the beggar replied:
"Not hers that is sweet with the bloom:
Not hers that is plok with the fruit.
Not hers that was dipped in the tide.
But hers who gave heed to my suit.
Whose heart for sweet putz found room.
The hand that gives aims to the poor.
Is the beautifut hand, to be sure:

She ceased and stood sudden revealed. An angel appared in white.

Amazed then before her they I needed:
She smiled with a smile like the dawn.

And lot in an instant was gone. Unseen in her beavenward flight.

Rescue Work in England.

Dr. Waller, secretary of the English Wes-levan Conference, in a speech at Toronto, stated that Mr. Spurgeon once said to him:
"My denomination and yours do not seem to
make much progress; the only church that is
progressing is the Church of England."
However that may be, a glance at the Official Year Book of the Church of England reveals many cheering facts. One of the most sig-nificent of these, on the spiritual side, is that confirmations have steadily increased from about 118,000 in 1872 to 214,551 in 1891. The contributions for "Church extension" alone, were close upon £1,500,000 exclusive of all grants and endowments, and of sums expended on education and all other useful and charitable purposes. It is very noticeable that the voluntary contribctions in Wales were nearly double all the income from endowments. But it is in rescue work that the from endowments. But it is in rescue work in behalf of the "submerged tenth" that the activity of the Church is most conspicuous. The Church Penitentiary Association has eighty-three homes, which last year restored over 2,500 persons to respectable life. The Police Court Mission, in connection with the Church of England Temperance society, has just completed its twelfth year. It has forty-one missionaries in police courts and at one missionaries in police courts and at prison gates; seven labor-yards, in three or more of which are Shelter Homes; two Inc-briate Asylums, and three temporary sael-ters for women. In round numbers 18,000 domiciliary visits were made last year; 000 were met on release from prison; 10,000 were assisted with money, food, cictning, tools or stock in trade. The Church Army reports 250 officers, of whom forty are women. Many of these have sacrificed wages of £2 £3, and even £4, a week for Army work at 8 shillings. The Army collected £14,000 in coppers, the pence of the poor, and received only £6,500 in gifts and subscriptions. Many of its enterprises are self-supporting. It has niteen Labor Homes for twenty-five or thirty people each; small establishments have proved more satisfactory than large ones. The first of a proposed series of Labor Homes for women was opened in December, by the Duchess of Albany. The Army held 40,000 outdoor, and 50,000 indoor meetings. Of its "converts" 6,000 were confirmed during the year, and about 1,000 are awaiting confirma-

John, an intelligent, thoughtful boy, has been studying the history of the Jews in the

tion; 170 evangelists and [50 mission nurses

made nearly 400,000 "Rible and Prayer-Book

visits."-New York Churchman.

Scriptures, and has become indignant at their

blind perversity.
"Whenever," he told his teacher lately, "they chose to associate with the heathen tribes around them, and to worship their gods, they became gross and criminal like their neighbors; whenever they chose to serve God, they rose in civilization and comfort and happiness. Why could they not under stand? The prophets, it is said, cried aloud in the streets. Were the people deaf that they would not hear?"
"Are there no neglected preachers in the world now, John?" his teacher asked.

John went home puzzled by the question. He knew no preachers but those who filled the pulpit on Sundays.

He had been smoking cigarettes for a year or more. He was troubled now with weak eyes and an inflamed larynx. It did not occur to him that these twinges of pain were so many words of warning. Occasionally, too, he drank a bottle of beer at his club. He ob-served that when he did so his mind was clouded and dul!, but he never supposed that

his own physical brain had a sermon to preach to him.

John had a hot temper, and when angry was apt to fling insults and abuse with a fierce energy at his enemies. On his way to school he passed every day through a vast forest. But the repose of its solemn depths and the calm of the heaven above had no message for him. How could trees and clouds be preachers?

The face of every man whom he met upon the street might have had a lesson for bim; the hunger of greed, the debasement of unclean passions, the triumph of pure, kind thoughts, the holy patience of a meek life. But he saw nothing of these things.

We are all, like John, surrounded by neg-

lected preachers, who warn us of possible victories and daugers, just as the prophets warned the people in the walled city of Jeru-We can train ourselves to understand their meaning, whether they be the flowers that we trample under foot or the pains of our multreated bodies. The world is full of these preachers.

"There is no speech nor language where their voice is not heard. Do you understand them?-Youth's Com-

### Divided Honors. A FABLE.

The flagstaff was planted on the top of the gary tower, and the Royal Standard floated proudly in the evening breeze. "How splendid!" echoed one voice after another, as an admiring crowd gathered underneath. "See how bravely she shows her colors."

"No wonder they stop to gaze at me; I am well worth seeing," cried the Standard. "Sottly, friend," said the breeze, "you may give me half the praise for the brave show you make. If it were not for my help, your glories would be hidden from view."
"I don't know what you mean," said the Standard, proudly. "My beauty is my own; I don't owe it to you."

"Well, we'll see where it will be when I'm gone," whistled the breeze, as it died away into a low murmur among the tree tops, and the folds of the banner fell heavily down. "Where's the Royal Standard?" cried a new comer from below; "they told me it was just hoisted.

"You can't see her now; the wind has gone

down." was the answer.
"Dear me, how provoking!" cried the
Standard, as she tried in vain to raise her
heavy folds. "I had no idea I couldn't geton ut the wind. I'm afraid I shall have to wait till it rises again. It's very humiliating-

A Useful Humble Life. Last May there died a young woman, not thirty years old, whose life-work was a noble one. She received an ordinary primary school education, and at an early age went

as runner in a silk factory, where she graduas funner in a six ractory, until she was an expert weaver. She was called "Silent Mary" at the factory, but she was not silent in inflaat the factory, but she was not silent in influ-ence. No coarse word or rude jest, no ill-treatment of young girls could be in her neighborhood. She was a friend and helper to all her fellow-workers, and at her funeral a hundred or more were present to prove what she had done for them. Their hands dressed her for the grave, and their pennies, multi-plied by many willing offerings, bought flow-ers, and a foral cross with its words. "Silent rs, and a floral cross with its words, "Silent

Mary."
For five or six years she had entirely supported an aged father and careless brother. Up in the morning at five or earlier, she did the housework tooloding washing and froming. By 7 o'clock breakfast was over, the work done, and she was at her loom at the factory. At twelve dinner was to be prepared and perhaps marketing to do for it, but at a quarter to one she was again at the fac-tory, where she remained until 6 o'clock. Home meant supper to get ready, and then sewing or mending, as well as the many ex-

tras always to be done in a home.

Her father was happy in her care, and her brother found in her only too good a friend.
Her church was never neglected, and triends found her home a bright spot to rest. Their testimony was always, "There is nowhere such a house seeper as Mary." Those who were privileged to visit her during her tew days illness found linen exquisitely white and neat, rooms dainty in their belongings, and, while the rent of the rooms amounted to but eleven dollars a month, in their freshness and cleanliness they were fit for any fastidious

For five years she had been an active, earn-For five years she had been an active, earnest member of a Working Girls' Society, ever ready to do her part in discussion or work. She especially enjoyed the practical talk hight, and only a few weeks before her death wrote a bright paper on Friendship. Her advice was eagerly sought by those who knew her, and her loyalty to the society and its principles was an inspiration to others. As a member of a purity circle her influence was specially felt in womanly ways, and many helpful suggestions came to the officers from her, which, when carried out, resulted in her, which, when carried out, resulted in greater earnestness among the members.

During her illness her thoughts turned with pleasure to the society and what it had done for her, and her president was the friend sent Hiness had so weakened her that only a faint handclasp and fainter whisper could greet this friend, but bonding down she gataered messages to the other members, and then these words: "I am so tired, I cannot work any more, and now I am going to rest. Within twenty-four hours she was, indeed, at

Truly she lived out her life in bright, prac-tical wavs, making her influence felt in home, in factory, and in the Working Girls' So-

#### Two Wars of Giring.

Two Scotch farmers are reported as having had a conversation concerning their methods of giving to the missionary cause. One said: "I get my money ready before the collector comes, so that if I am absent it can be handed to my "The other farmers and "Yes". htm." The other farmer said: "Yes, I do the same: but I also, when the money is laid down ready on the table, kneel down beside it, and give God thanks that he has put it in my power to give this as a free-will offering unto him, and I beseech him to condescend to accept the offering and use it to his glory. I never like to give it to the collector till I have given it to the Lord." This devotional first giving to the Lord is certainly the more excellent way, and one more likely to be attended with a blessing -Spirit of Missions,

## Church News Bems.

The Bishop of Maryland has thirty-four young men in his class preparing for ordina-

Congregational ministers are asking the London religious journals not to put "Reverend" before their names. At the 7 A. M. celebration in St. George's,

New York, on Easter day, 1,055 persons received the Holy Communion.

Bishop Thoburn writes that over 15,000 persons were baptized in 1891 in the missions of the American Methodists in northern

At the last annual meeting of District Assembly No. 49 of the Knights of Labor, it was decided that all officers of the Assembly must be total abstainers. It is said that Senator Stanford, of Califor-

nia, will devote the \$125,000 received from the

sale of one of his valuable trotters to the education of 125 young men at the Leland Stanford, Jr., University. New York, New Jersey, Ohio and Ken-

tucky, through their Legislatures, have requested that the Columbian Exposition be closed on Sunday.

The Bishop of Madras is now in the thirtyfirst year of his episcopate. This is the longest record of any Bishop in India. It has been his happiness to see the native Christians in his diocese increase from about 40,000 to 107,000.

Missionaries of the Norwegian Missionary Society have established a leper settlement at Autsirabe, in Madagascar, containing besides thirty coltages a chapel and a hospital. Ninety-eight lepers are now at this asylum. A number of them have been baptized, and there is a church for lepers only.

The Supreme Court of Minnesota has de-

cided that the deed of property worth \$300,003, in Minneapolis, under the will of Richard Martin, of Red Hook, New York, for the support of S. Barnabas' Hospital, in Minne-apolis, holds good. The property was to re-vert to St. Luke's Hospital, New York city, in the event of the Protestant Episcopal churches of Minneapolis failing to agree to support the S. Barnabas Hospital.

M. d'Hulst, rector of the Catholic Institute of France, deploring the present ignorance of the Pible in France, recalls the large use made of it in the Roman Catholic preaching of the seventeenth century. He declares the reservation of it to the clergy to be a novelty in the Church. The Abbe Garnier has issued, under episcopal sanction, a popular edition of the Gospels in French, with the inscription: "Let France return to the Gospel."

The British Medical Journal says: "Russia has been infected with the vice of ether-drinking, and the perpicious habit has spread so rapidly that the Government has judged it necessary to prohibit the free sale of ether and of certain of its compounds, and to schedule it among the poisons the sale of which, even by pharmaceutical chemists, is surrounded with severe restrictions, as was lately done in Ireland.

The income of the synodical scheme of the English Presbyterian Church for the past year has been: For Foreign Missions, £9,729, as compared with £8,459 in the previous year; Home Missions, £1,770, as against £1,794; Jewish mission, £873, an increase of £23; for Continental churches, £410, as against £380 for the College, £823, against £807 in the previous year; instruction of youth, £330, a falling off of £34; sustentation fund aid. £5,057, against £5,051 in 1890—making a total of £18,958 as compared with £17,779 in the

The Armenian Catholic Church has adopted the Gregorian Calendar. This was done chiefly through the influence of the present Patriarch Azarian. The 7th of January, Old Style, was changed to the 19th of January, New Style. The Orthodox Armenians, in contrast with the United and the Catholic Armenians, had resented this step from national grounds. However, the persecutions which they endured at the hands of Russia have robbed them of the hope of a restoration of the Armenian nation with the help of the Czar, and as a result they have turned to the Occidental peoples.

The life of Miss Alice M. Bacon, author of "Japanese Girls and Women," is one that should be an inspiration to any woman. has taught in the Normal School for Indians and negroes in Hampton, Va., for nearly ten years without salary, with an interval of nearly two years spent in Japan, where she taught among the Japanese peeresses. Be-sides teaching five classes a day in the Hampton school, and caring for a little motherless Japanese girl, she finds time to supervise the new Dixie hospital and training school for colored nurses, which she has founded and to

## ANCIENT

TRANSLATED BY A VIRGINIAN.

Review of Professor Hall's Work by a Distinguished Professor of this State. The Second Translation by a Virginia Scholar.

BEOWULE, AN ANGLO-SAXON EFIC POEM. Translated from the Heyne-Socia text by Jol a Leslie Hall, professor of English and history in the College of William and Mary. Boston, U. S. A.: D. C. Heath & Co., publishers, 1892. For sale by West, Johnston & Co.: J. W. Randolph & Co. Price \$1.

The issue of another book on Anglo-Saxon, The issue of another book on Anglo-Saxon, or better old English, by a Virginian scholar recalls the eminent stand that Virginian colleges and Virginian students have taken in this department of culture and thought. The only other American translation of this earliest and greatest of old English epics done into modern English is by a Virginian, Professor James M. Garnett, of the State University, the well-known translator of "Elene" and James M. Garnett, of the State University, the well-known translator of "Elene" and other old English froms. The only American edition of the text itself has been prepared by Professor James A. Harrison, of Washington and Lee, assisted by an old pupil, Prof. Robert Sharpe, of Tulane University. Two others of the three additional texts sity. Two others of the three additional texts already published in the same series are by Virginian students: 'Andreas,' by Professor W. M. Baskerville, of Vanderbilt I niversity, a graduate of Randolph-Macon, and 'Elene,' by Prof. Charles W. Kent, of the University of Tennessee, a former student of our State University. Likewise the forthcoming volume advertised to appear in the same series will be prepared by Prof. W. S. Currell, of Davidson College, North Carolina, a graduate of Washington and Lee.

Every male and female college in our State prides itself on the strength and value of its English course, and the professors in these departments are all well known. This indepartments are all well known. This interest in the historical study of English was manifested as early as 179s in a letter to Herbert Crofts, Esq., of London, by Thomas Jefferson himself, who so deeply affected in every way the history of education in Virginia, and at the opening of the State University in 1825 under his supervision this study found a ready place in the curriculum. Indeed, ever since 1844 one man, that worthy representative of letters and philology. Professor Schele. tive of letters and philology, Professor Schole de Vere, has announced and held for nigh

de Vere, has announced and held for high half a century a weekly lecture on Anglo-Saxon at the University of Virginia.

But not only this, Virginian colleges have besides furnished the professors of English to the States of nearly the entire South and even one or two at the North. For instance, Professor Hume, of the University of North Carolina, is a Virginian: Professor Currell, of Davidson College, as stated above, was educated at Washington and Lee; Professor Armstrong, of Trinity College, is a graduate of Randolph-Macon. In South Carolina Professors Joynes and Woodward, of the State University, are Virginians; Professor Shepherd, of Charleston College, attended the Virginia University. Professor Morris, of the University of Georgia, is an M. A. of the University of Tennessee. Professor Trent, of the University of Tennessee. Professor Trent, of the University of Tennessee. Professor Trent, of the University of Bruce, of Bryn Mawr College, Pennsylvania, Professor Baskerville, College, Fennsylvania, Professor Bakerville, of Vanderbilt University, Tennessee, and Professors Sharps and Ficklen, of Tulans, in Louisiana, were former students of Professor Thomas R. Price, at Randolph-Macon, and Professor Price himself is the distinguished Professor of English at Columbia College in Professor of English at Columbia College in New York city. Professor Akers, of Central University, Kentucky, and Professor Wau-chope, of the University of Missouri, are both Virginians, and graduates of Professor Harrison, at Washington and Lee. And this list, long and eminent as it is, by no means exhausts the catalogue, which will soon be even further increased by the several promis-ing and prominent Virginian students, gradu-ates of our colleges, at present taking special courses in Old English at the Johns Honkins courses in Old English at the Johns Hopkins

University. But we turn directly to the book before us. But we turn directly to the book before us. First of all, it is a serious thing to undertake a translistion of Beowulf. It is a poem of more than three thousand verses (or lines) in length, abounding in difficulties, obscurities and text-corruptions, and it requires scholarship of no mean order even to essay this work. That Professor Hall has undertaken and accomplished it, is to be set down to the credit of himself, his institution and his State. We shall not discuss the value of a line for line translation as is Professor Garnett's and a freer sentence for sentence Garnett's and a freer sentence translation as is Professor Hall's version. The aim and purpose are different in each case, and hence the results must vary. It is an old discussion, and every scholar, certainly every translator, has his own theories and ideas on the subject. We do not care to threshold straw, and even if we did, we feel sure that the readers of Tax Times do not care to sip through them. We would much rather congratulate ourselves that we have the two side by side as we are proud that

they are both the work of Virginians.
Professor Hall states distinctly in his preface that his translation is addressed to two classes of readers, from both of which he begs sympathy and co-operation. He is looking to the students of English literature looking to the students of English literature as well as to the Old English scholar. We rejoice at this conception of his task, and it does the translator credit, even though it be, as he himself admits, "a boid and venturesome undertaking." For, why should acquisintance with English literature begin or end with Spenser, Sidney, Shakespeare and the Elizabethans? Some few general readers do delive to purchase a copy of Chapes. do deign to purchase a copy of Chancer-though probably an inferior edition-and depositit on their library shelves. Those who fail to peruse it miss a great treat standing ever ready for their entertainment. And why should not every well-selected library contain likewise a translation of this noble Old English classic, issuing from the very foun-tain-heads of the genius of the Anglo-Saxon

Perhaps the success of the translation may best be shown and a fairly adequate concep-tion of the nature of the poem best be given by the citation of extracts. The chief char-acteristics of Old English poetry are every. where manifest long descriptions; frequent repetition of epithets and qualities; an innale delight for pictures of war, struggles, prow-ess, deeds of valor, constant use of metaphor and comparison—features prevalent in the epics of Homer and in every poem springing from the early history of a race and a lan

guage.
The first extract we cite tells of the consignment of a dead hero and king to the waters for conveyance to another shore of another world a beautiful thought underly. ing a poetical myth:

"The belove I leader laid they down there, Giver of rings, on the breast of the vessel. The famed by the mainmast. A many of levels, Of fretted embossings, from far-lands brought

Was placed near at hand then; and heard I not That a folk ever furnished a float more superly. With weapons of warfare, weeds for the battle, Bills and burnies; on his bosom sparkled. Many a jewel that with him must travel. On the flush of the flood afar on the current. And favors no fewer they furnished him soothly.

Excellent folk-gems, than others had given him. Who when first he was born outward did send him.

Done on the main, the merest of infants: And a gold-fashioned standard they stretched under heaven High o'er his head, let the holm-currents bear Seaward consigned him: sad was their spirit.
Their mood very mournful. Men are not able
Soothly to tell us, they in halls who reside.
Heroes under heaven, to what haven he hied."

It will be observed to what extent allitera. tion, the characteristic sign of Old English poetry—for rhyme and metre were introduced into English verse by the study and imitation of Latin and, later, French models has been reproduced. The last two lines form a couplet and compared with the

spirit and verse of the original, we cannot believe this so happy an expedient. To our modern minds the couplet, even with only four accents, recalls far more the polished and artificial forms of eighteenth century English verse than the freedom, crude boldness and grand ruggedness of Old English There is something almost pathetic in

Beowulf's closing words, as he undertakes alone to fight with the ravishing demon: Thou needest not trouble A head-watch to give me; he will have me drip-

ping
And dreary with gore, if death overtake me.
Will bear me off bleeding, biting and mouthing

me;
The hermit will eat me, heedless of pity.
Marking the moor-fene; no more wilt thou need
then
Find me my food. If I fall in the battle,
Send to Higlac the armor that serveth
To shield my bosom, the best of equipments,
Richest of ring mails; 'tis the relic of Hrethla,

EPIC. The work of Wayland goes weird as she must go.

The sense here is clearly expressed, though there is a simplicity and grandeur in the original that the translation fails to bring out that all translation must fail to utter—which in the stern, terse Saxon stands out in full might, but in the more effeminate, even if more polished, modern English loses much of its strength. The last half line gives expression to the utter fatalism that seems to have possessed all the early Teutonic peoples.

One of the most spirited descriptions in the entire poem is the account of the fight of Beowulf with Greudel's mother, the she-monster of the sea-depths, who is bent upon revenging the death of her sen. We first give the description of their home:

Lands inaccessible, wind-heaten nesses, Fearfulest fen-deeps, where a flood from the

Mountains
Neath mists of the nesses netherward rattles.
The stream under earth; not far is it henceward Ward
Measured by mile-lengths that the mere water standeth.
Which forests hang over, with frost-whiting

which forests hang over, with ross-watching covered.

A firm-rooted forest, the floods overshalow. There ever at night an ill meaning portent a fire-flood ma see; mong children of men None liveth so wise that wot of the bottom; Though harassed by hounds the heath-stepper seek for.

Fly to the forest, firm antiered he-deer. Spurred from afar, his sorrit he yieldeth. His life on the shore ere in he will venture. To cover his head.

Then the strucyle itself:

Then the struggle itself: (He shrank not from battle) seized by the shoul-

The mother of Greudel: then mighty in strug-Swung he his enemy, since his anger was kindie i.
That she fell to the floor. With furious grapple
She gave him requital early thereafter.
And stretched out to grab him: the strongest of

warriors int-mooded stumbled, till he fell in his traces, sot-going champion. Then she sat on the And wielded her war-knife wide-bladed, flash-

ing. For her son would take vengeance, her one only

For her son women bode on his shoulder:
It shaded his life, the ontrance defended
Gainst sword-point and edges:
He grasped, then, the sword-hilt, knight of the
scyidings.
Bold and battle-grim, brandished his ringsword,

Hopeless of living, hotly he smote her.
That the stend woman's neck firmly it grapuled.
Broke through her bons-joints, the bill fully
pierced her
Fate-curred body, she fell to the ground, then;
The hand-sword was bloody, the hero exuited:
The brand was brilliant, brightly it glimmered.
Just as from heaven, gentike shineth
The torch of the firmament. [pp. 53, 54,

We give our last extract from the conclusion of the poem, describing Beowulf's grave, the grave of the hero, who, after great deeds in the service of another, returned to his own land, ruled fifty years, and lighting with a dragon preying upon his people, came off victorious, but himself wounded unto death: The men of the Weders made accordingly
A hill on the height, high and extensive.
Of sea-going sailors to be seen at a distance.
And the brave one's beacon built where the fire

In ten days' space, with a wall surrounded it.
As wisest of world folk could most worthily

ed in the barrow rings and jewels. The placed in the barrow rings and pewers.
All such ornaments as erst in the freasure
War-mooded men had won in possession;
The carnings of earlinen to earth they entrusted,
The gold to the dust, where yet they remained
As useless to mortals as in foregoing eras.
Round the dead-mound rode then theidoughty-

in-battle.

Bairns of all twelve of the chiefs of the people.

More would they mourn, lament for their ruler,

Speak in measure, mention him with pleasure,

Weighed his worth, and his warlike achieve-

ments
Mightily commended, as tis meet one prefse his
Liege ford in words and love him in spirit.
When forth from his body he fares to destruc-

This last episode intimates the fund of ma-This last episode intimates the fund of ma-terial contained in the poom for the study of old Tentonic myths, customs, manners and an-tiquities. We must recommend it to all who would know something of the glories of their race more than twelve centuries ago, when our ancestors were still heathen and, as yet,

expression, no mean standard when we reduct that our language had been producing masterpieces in verse for twelve centuries before the Poet Laurente sang of Arthur and his court—the apotheosis of the old Celts and Celtic traditions, which these Teutons, whose life is depicted in the epic on Beowulf, dis-

The few extracts cited are intended in no sense to give the story—that we must leave to the reader. Not at all are we concerned here with the origin of these myths, and the nu-merous explanations they have received, nor with the separation of the poem into its com-ponent and integral parts, and the relation o these fragmentary episodes to the final form in which we possess it. Professor Hall has made an earnest and able attempt to make the earliest epic of our race and language our liaid many have not hesitated to name the poem. That it is receiving constantly in-creased attention is seen from the fact that almost the same week that gave us Professor prose version of Professor Earle, of Oxford

Iu aliay when the best translations of Homer and Dante and other classics are being urged upon those students who are so engressed with the discussion of small points that they have not time to read in the original the whole work, and who even fail to gain a clear conception of the genius infusing the whole through their minuteness and circumscription of vision, we may surely in like manner urge all students of colleges having a classroom acquaintance with a few hundred lines of the original, at once to go about reading the translation. But we hope for even more. We trust that this translation may be the means of bringing not simply our special students in English, but a greater number of our book-loving public and greater number of our book-loving public and general readers into a closer intimacy with the beauty and strength of our earlier litera-ture. We certainly hope that there will be appreciated and encouraged the painetaking efforts and patient labors of Virginian scholar-

The Decennial Missionary Conference of India will be held in Bombay, commencing with December 28th, and will occupy a ful week, perhaps more. It will be conducted on much the same lines as the conferences of Albabadad in Calcutta, all missionary workers and helpers being regarded as members. The papers will be printed beforehand and not read at the meeting, three hundred copies of each being secured for distribution among the members a day or two before the topic is taken up. Among the topics selected are: work for the depressed classes, the masses; missionary comity; the religious education of the young; how can our missionory schools se made more affective as evangelizing agencies? work among English-speaking Indians, the Christian press; the attitude of missionaries toward reform movements-e, g., the sabbath, temperance, marriage, and divorce, to.; work for lepers; statistics in missionary work; the relation of missionary societies the relation between European and Indian Christians; the influence of the Jesuit movement on Protestant missions; home evangelists in India.

The Old Catholle movement is prospering in France. In Lyons there have been for a long time some 1,200 Catholics who have not accepted the Vatican decrees. Their opposition to the modern Roman Catholic system dates back to 1801, when they refused to accept the Concordat, by virtue of which the old organization of the Gallican Catholic Church was abolished. Since then they have had religious services in private, and as these no longer satisfy them, they have as a congregation applied to the Old Catholic clergy of Holland in order to establish a church connection with them. The Holland Old Catholics have sent several clergyman

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## Na. W NorfolksWestern R.R.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT DECEMBER 6, 1891LEAVE RICHMOND (DAILY).

9:50 A. M., Biohmond and Norfolk through
express. Arrive Norfolk 11:35 A. M.
Stops only at Petersburg. Waverly
and Snifolk.

10:05 A. M., For Roanoke, Radford, Pulaski,
Eristol; also connects at Radford
for Bluefield and Pocahontas. Parlor car Petersburg to Roanoke, and
Pullman sleeper Roanoke to Memphis via Knoxville and Chattanoogs.

12:40 P. M., For Lynchburg, Roanoke and inter-

12:40 P. M., For Lynchburg, Roanoke and intermediate stations. No connection beyond Evanoke.

5:45 P. M., Arrives at Norfolk at 9:20 P. M.
11:20 P. M., For Roanoke, Radford, Pulaszi, Bristol. Also for Binefield Pocabonias, Elkhorn and stations on Clinch Vailey Division. Also for Louisville and stations on L. & N. R. R. vis Norton, Pullman palace aleeper between Richmond and Lynchburg, Berths ready for occupancy at 9:00 P. M. Also Pullman sleeper Petersburg to Louisville vis Norton, and Roanoke to Memphis and New Orleans via Knoxville

Trains arrive Richmonoga.

Trains arrive Richmond from Lynchburg and the West daily at 7:44 A. M., 1:40 P. M. and 7:45 P. M.; from Norfolk and the East at 11:45 A. M. and 6:38 P. M. and 5:38 P. M.

Tickets, baggage-checks, and all information can be obtained at Richmond and Petersburg railroad depot; A. W. Garber's, 601 Main street; and at the Company's office, 828 east Main street.

Passenger Agent.

W. E. BEVILLI,

General Passenger Agent.

General Office, Roanoke, Va.

CHESAPEARE AND OHIO RAILWAY COM-

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 15, 1892.

No. Richmond. BROAD STREET STATION. 8:30 A. M. Except Sunday for Clifton Fige 8:40 A. M. Daily for Norfolk. 2:00 P. M. Daily for Cincinnati. 3:20 P. M. Daily for Norfolk. 4:30 P. M. Except Sunday for Doswell. 9:15 P. M. Daily for Cincinnati.

Richmond. EIGHTH-STREET STATION.

9:00 A. M. Daily for Lynbg&Clifton P'ge 4:30 P. M. Daily for Lynchburg. No. a connects at Gordonsville for Washing-ton; at V. M. Junction for Lynchburg; at Basic City for Shenandoah Vailey, North and South, and at Staunton for Harper's Ferry, No. 1. Pullman for Cincinnati, No. 2. Pullman for Cincinnati.

No. 1. Pullman for Cincinnati. No. 3. Fullman for Cincinnati. No. 2. Fullman for Old Point. No. 4. Pullman for Old Point. No. 9. Parlor Car for Citton Forge. No. 11. Palace Car for Lynchburg

No. TRAINS ARRIVE BROAD-ST. STATION. A. M. Daily from Cincinnati.
A. M. Daily from Norfolk.
I. M. Daily from Cincinnati.
I. M. Daily from Norfolk.
P. M. Ex. Sunday from Ciffon Fige.

No. TRAINS ARRIVE EIGHTH-ST. STATION.

JOHN D. POTTS, Division Passenger Agent.

RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG AND POing APBIL 23, 1892. Eastern standard time

ing APBIL at the Eastern standard time.

Still A. M., leaves Byrd-street station daily; store only at Ashland, Poswell, Milford, Fredericksburg, Brooke and Widowater, Sleeper Washington and New York, Arrives at Washington at 19:19 P. M.; Baltimore, P. M.; Philadelphia, 3:18 P. M.; New York, 9:29 P. M.

11:50 A. M., leaves Byrd-street station daily except Sunday, Buffet Parlor Car Richmond to New York, Arrives at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; Baltimore, 5:34 P. M.; Philadelphia, 7:49 P. M.; New York, 19:29 P. M.

7:05 P. M., leaves Byrd-street station daily. Sleeping car Richmond to New York Stops only at Ashland, Doswell, Milford, Fredericksburg, Brooke and Widewater, Stops at other stations on Sundays, Arrives at Washington at 1:10 P. M.; Baltimore, 12:55 A. M.; Philadelphia, 3:45 A. M.; New York, 5:50 A. M.

S:00 A. M., arrives at Byrd-street station daily. Sleeper from New York, Stops only at Widewater, Brooke, Fredericksburg, Milford, 10 well and Ashland, Stops at other stations on Sundays, Loaves Washington at 3:30 A. M.; Philadelphia, 3:45 A. M.; Philadelphia, 3:45

ESS P. M., arrives at Byrd-street station daily.
Stops at Fredericksburg, Milford,
10 well and Ashiand Sleeper
from New Yors to Washington and

9:33 P. M., arrives at Byrd-street station daily except Sunday. Buffet Parlor Car New York to Richmond. Leaves Washington at 5:07 P. M.

FREDERICKSBURG ACCOMMODATION. DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

4.00 P. M., leaves Byrd-street station; arrives at Fredericksburg at 6:59 P. M. 840 A. M., arrives at Byrd-street station; leaves Fredericksburg at 6:05 A. M. ASHLAND TRAINS. ASHLAND TRAINS.
DALLY EXCEPT SUNDAY.
6:48 A. M., leaves Elba; arrives at Ashland as
6:10 P. M., leaves Elba; arrives at Ashland as
6:40 A. M., arrives at Elba; leaves Ashland as

6:05 P. M. errives at Elba; leaves Ashlands;
bills P. M. C. A. TAYLOR, Traffic Manager.
E. T. D. Myens, General Superintendent.

A TLANTIC COAST LINE RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG RAILROAD

Commencing MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1822. at CA. M., trains on this road will run as follows:

TRAINS SOUTHWARD. No. Richmond. Petersburg.

\*9:00 A. M. 9:10 A. M. Norfolk Special. \*9:15 A. M. 10:00 A. M. Through Train. \*10:00 A. M. 10:30 A. M. Accommodation. \*12:40 P. M. 1:20 P. M. Accommodation. \*2:53 P. M. 8:40 P. M. Fast Mail. \*5:45 P. M. 6:40 P. M. Norfolk Connec'n. \*11:40 P. M. 12:23 A. M. Accommodation.

Leave Petersburg Richmond

7:44 A. M. Fast Mail. Accommodation Norfolk Train N. & W. Connec'n 7:00 A. M. 8:25 A. M. Accommodatio 11:03 A. M. 11:45 A. M. Norfolk Train. 12:55 P. M. 1:49 P. M. N. & W. Connec 5:59 P. M. 6:28 P. M. Through Train. 6:09 P. M. 6:38 P. M. Norfolk Special 6:55 P. M. 7:49 P. M. Accommodatio

TRAINS NORTHWARD.

STOPPING PLACES.

Nos. 14, 33 and 25 make no stops. Nos. 23 and 78 stop on signal at Manchester, Centralia and Chester. No. 34 stops on signal at Manchester, Prewry's, Centralia and Chester. No. 37 stops on signal at Manchester only for passengers purchasing tickets to regular stopping places for this train south of Feteraburg. Nos. 24, 35, to and 41 will stop on signal at all

Pullman Palace Buffet sleeping cars on all through trains. On trains Nos. 37 and 32 sleeping-cars between Richmond and Lynch-THE ONLY ALL-BAIL LINE TO NORFOLK

LEAVE.

Bichmond. '9:00 A. M. Norfolk. 11:35 A. M. Richmond. '5:45 P. M. Norfolk. 9:20 P. M. Norfolk. 9:20 P. M. Norfolk. 9:20 P. M. Norfolk. 4:00 P. M. Richmond. 11:45 A. M. The trains leaving Richmond at 9:00 A. M. and Norfolk at 4:00 P. M. are solid trains between these two points, a passengers go through without change of cars. Close connections are also made at l'etersburg by the 5:45 P. M. train from Richmond and the 8:35 A. M. train from Norfolk.

Norfolk.
Trains leaving Richmond at 10:05 A. M., 12:47
P. M. and 11:10 P. M., and arriving at Richmond at 8:20 A. M., 1:40 P. M. and 7:10 A. M., make close connection at Petersburg to and from Farmville, Lynchburg and West.
R. M. SULLY,
R. M. Superintendent.

F. T. D. MYERS,
General Superintendent,
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. PRINTING.

WHITTET & SHEPPERSON PHONE 787. 10TH & MAIN STO RAILROADS.

# RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. R.

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE SOUTH

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT APRIL 24, 1801 LEAVE RICHMOND;

LEAVE RICHMOND:
TRAIN No. 11. 3731 A. M.
SOUTHERN EXPRESS, daily for Danvilla
Greensboro, Winston-Salem, Durham
Raleigh, Randleman, Salisbury, Asheville, Hoj
Springs, Charlotte, Columbia, Aiken, Augusta,
Atlanta, Birmingham, Montgomery, New Gr.
leans, Texas and California, Pullman palaces
sleeping-cars lichmond to Danville and Danville to Asheville, Hot Springs and Knoxvilla,
also Danville to Atlants, Birmingham, Momphis and Kansas City, Mo., without change
TRAIN No. 2, 3:00 F. M.
LAST MAIL, daily, for all points South and
Soutwest, Connections at Keysville for
Clarksville, Oxford, Henderson, Durham
and Raiseigh through coach Richmond to
Raleigh; at Danville with Pullman Sleeper for
Augusta and Atlanta: at Greensboro for Durham, Raleigh, &c., makes no connection at
Salisbury for Asheville or Western North Carolina stations. Washington and Southwest Ventibuled Limited, south-bound, leaves Danvilla
5:50 A. M.
TRAIN No. 17, 6:00 P. M.

tibuled Limited, south-bound, leaves Danville
5:50 A. M. TRAIN No. 17, 6:00 P. M.

A MELIA ACCOMMODATION, daily except
Sunday for Amelia Courthouse and intermediate points.

ARRIVE AT RICHMOND.

Train No. 12, 7:10 A. M.; No. 10, 5:20 P. M.; Na.
18, 8:45 A. M.

VORE RIVER LINE VIA WEST POINT

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE TO BALTIMORE PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK

LEAVE RICHMOND:
TRAIN No. 10, 3:10 P. M.

LOCAL EXPRESS, daily, except Sunday, nects with stage for Walkerton; also connects with Baltimore steamer at West Point.

TRAIN No. 18, 4:40 P. M.

BALTIMORE LIMITED, daily, except Sunday, for West Point, connecting with York river steamer for Baltimore, At Baltimore steamers connect with Baltimore and Ohioralizad for Washington. Philadelphia and New York, FARE: Richmond to Baltimore, 82; to Washington, \$3; to Philadelphia, \$4.80; New York, 7, 20,

STEAMERS LEAVE BALTIMORE P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, daily, except Sunday, thence by Richmond and Danville railroad to Richmond, arriving at 9:10 A. M. and 19:41

A. M. TRAIN No. 40, 30 A. M.

L OCAL MIXED, daily, except Sunday; leaves and intermediate points.

Ticket office at station for West Points
Ticket office at station foot of Virginia strest open 8:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M., and from 9:00 to

3:20 A. M.
City ticket office, 201 Main street.
SOL. HAAS,
Traffic Manager.
Gen. Passenger Agent.
Assistant General Passenger Agent.
Charlotte, N. C.
W. H. GREEN, General Manager. W. H. GREEN, General Manager, E. BERKELEY, Superintendent.

RICHMOND CITY AND SEVEN PINES

Trains leave station, Twenty-sixth and P streets, as follows:

Leave
Richmond.
6:30 A. M.
12:00 M.
3:20 P. M.
6:30 P. M.
Leave
Seven Fines.

Street, S Arriva 7:15 A. M. 12:45 P. M. 4:15 P. M. 7:15 P. M. Arriva Richmond. 6:15 A. M. 8:15 A. M. 1:45 P. M. 6-15 P. M. Seven Pinos. 5:30 A. M. 7:30 A. M. 1:00 P. M. 6:30 P. M. SUNDAY. Leave

Leave Seven Pines 9:00 A. M. 21:00 A. M. 21:00 A. M. Richmond. 10:00 A. M. 2:00 P. M. 4:00 P. M. 6:50 P. M. Forty-five minutes' run each way. Electric cars pass station. For further information call Thones No. 5 or

L'ARMVILLE AND POWHATAN RAILROAD COMPANY, General Office, No. 703 cast Main street.—Schedule in effect April 1, 1892.

5:45 P. M., via Atlantic Coast Line for Bermuda.

8:25 A. M., via Atlantic Coast Line from Ber-

STEAMSHIPS.

tickets on sale on steamer and at Garber's Agency, No. 901 Main street, Baggage checked Agency. No. 901 Main street, Baggage checkel through, take rooms engaged for day or nuget reignit Freight received dails for above named places and Eastern North Carolina also, for Fastern Shore of Virginia and if regular landings on the James rive, at LOW EST RATES, and through bills issued.

LUCIEN B. TATUM, Vice-President, No. 1117 Main street and Bocketta.

INVIN WEISIDER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY

PARTMENT OF OUR BUSINESS.

OUR STOCK OF Tubular and Locomotive Boilers,

Horizontal Centre Crank Engines,

Detached or mounted on boiler, from 4 to 13

These Engines and Boilers are new, of our standard designs, that are well-known.

We also offer a lot of PULLEYS, CRANKS, SHAFTS, etc., rough and finished. Any of these can be bought very low.

In effect October 20, 1891.

LEAVE RICHMOND: 12.40 P. M. via Atlantic Coast Line for Farm-ville and intermediate points west

ARRIVE RICHMOND. 11:45 A. M., via Atlantic Coast Line from Farm ville and intermediate stations west of Chester.

muda.
All trains daily except Sunday.
Tickets on sale and baggage checked though at UNION DEPOT.

R. TI WILSON. General Freight and Passenger Agent James R. Webth. General Manager. april

VIRGINIA STEAMBOAT COMPANYS
JAMES RIVER LINE for the seashore. VIRGINIA STEAMBOAT COMPANYS
JAMES RIVER LINE for the seashers
Cheapest and most pleasant route to Norfolk
Portsmouth, Newport News, Claremont and
James River landings, Connections, At NEW
PORT NEWS and NORFOLK for Hamilton,
Old Point and Smithfield, Va., Washington, D.
C., Baltimore, Philadelphia and New lork
Jamestown, Dutch Gap and war scenery. Rates
less than half charged by rail lines. Fare to
Portsmouth and Norfolk, \$1.70; \$2.50 round triv.
\$1.20001-class. Leaves Richmond every MON
DAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY AT 7 A M.
(STREET-CARS GO DIRECTLY TO STEAMEICS WHARF for above-named places. Through
Lickets on sale on steamer and at Garler's
Agency, No. 901 Main street, Baygage checked

FOR NEW YORK.
Steamers leave Richmond EVERY TUESDAY
and FRIDAY. Manifest closed one hour before

and FRIDAY. Manifest closed one hour before sailing times. Steamers leave New York for Richmond EVERY WEDNISDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. arrivizing Richmond MONDAY and FRIDAY mornings. Passenger accommodations unsurpassed. Cabin fare to New York via James river route uncluding meals and berth. 67 Steamer and the conditions of the condition of th

railroad. 10 on The A. W. Garber 8, 91 Main street. Chesapeake and Ohio and Richmond and Petersburg depots, and at company's offices, 1991 Main street and wharf, Rocketts. Freight received daily until 5 P. M.

Freight received daily until 5 P. M. Fassengers leaving Richmond on MONDAYS. TUESDAYS. WEDNESDAYS. THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS by the Chosapeake and Ohio rallway via Newport News) at 8:40 A. M., and by Richmond and Petersburg railroad, same day at 9:00 A. M. will make connection at NORFOLK with steamer leaving those days.

GEORGE W. ALLEN & CO., Agents.

No. 1301 Main street, and Company's Wharf, Rocketta

from 4 to 50 horse-power.

Richmend Locomotive and Machine Works.

MACHINERY, Etc. WE OFFER TO CLOSE OUT THIS DE-